A VIGOROUS WAR POLICY URGED.

REBELLION MUST BE CRUSHED.

Unlimited Means Pledged to the Work.

UNEQUADED ENTHUSIASM.

EFEECHES, SONGS AND RESOLUTIONS | mi

LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS.

were fully Thirty Thousand Men assembled, beside women and children, and the assemblage rapidly swelled to fully Fifty Thousand. It was the largest meeting ever held in our City, unless the Union Mass Meeting of last year, held soon after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, may be deemed its equal. The day was very sultry, with a close, languid atmosphere threatening rain, which began to fall about 6 o'clock. The two preceding hours by all the parties to it; for the Constitution, which is swere devoted by the earnest, enthusiastic crowds to listening to speeches from one or has oftentimes sworn to support. We did not resist has oftentimes sworn to support. We did not resist another of the various stands, and in singing patriotic songs. It was an immense gathering patriotic songs. It was an immense gathering patriotic songs. It was an immense gathering we took up arms, we sought only to retake that and a great occasion. We append such which had been taken from us by force, or surren sketches as our limits will justify of the proeeedings at the principal stands:

## STAND NUMBER ONE. Speeches by Mayor Opdyke, the Hon. Chas. King, and the Hon. Hiram Walbridge.

Long before the time appointed for the commencement of the exercises, Union square was packed with an enthusiastic and patriotic audience, covering Bands of music marched from their headquarter playing national airs and exciting the plandits of the masses, and banners of stars waved from every profession of the loyal States. That instrument may be Bands of music marched from their headquarters greater part filled.

What this Rebellion was for is declared by the

the square, and faced the statue of Washington.

Salutes of artillery by the Anthon Light Brigade and by Brewster's workmen were followed by Men- each State to secede from the rest at will. sohn's Grand March, admirably performed by Helmsmuller's Band. JONATHAN STURGES then ealled the meeting to order, and conducted the Hov. GEORGE OFFICE, Mayor of the City, to the chair, list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

idents,
ence, John Bailey,
enc, J. M. Marsh,
Seward, Wim. W. Todd,
bitt. J. P. Morgan,
nam, C. H. Marshall, jr.
liet. H. Vandewater,
uson, M. D. Gale,
ess, John Hayward,
veneger, C. H. Sand,

A. Hamilt V. Heydt Wheeler.

Jemes Florm,
Philip Hamilton,
Richard M. Hoe,
Warren Ward,
D. A. Wood,
W. B. Worzell,
J. H. Williams,
Fred. Reichfass,
E. S. Ballin,
F. H. Welcott,
John Watson,
Rachards Flord,
Rescharts Flord,

Julius Brill, Wm. A. Kobbe, Chas Schaffner, T. J. Glaubensal L. Bierwith, S. Kauffman,

Edward Byrnes, H. A. Casseleer, Louis Naumann, Wm. Aufermann John C. Brant, Isaac G. Ogden,

John E. Gavitt, Robert Bayard

Wm. C. Prime

Levin, as. H. Macy, dras Whitman

Flord

James Kelly,
Chas. S. Spencer,
Levi Apgar,
Vm. C. Wetmore,
John Hogan,
Alex. H. Keach,
Jeans Sherman,
Joremiah Rurns,
Andrew Carrigan,
Geo B Battler,
C. Chas. Taylor,
Joremiah Rurns,
Andrew Carrigan,
Corpe Greer,
Nath. Workey,
Chas. Better
C. Chambertain,
Carrier,
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C Chas. H. Russell, Henry E. Davies, Peter S. Titus, W. V. Brady, S. B. Chittenden, Chas. Butler. John C. Handlton Isaac Sherman, Jeremiah Burns, Andrew Carrigan, Geo. B. Butler, F. E. Wellington Robert Murray, Paul Spotford, Geo. W. Brown, Chas. Burkhalter, Greene G. Bronzo Sydney Mason, Joseph Walker, James Whiting

James Whiting, Dun't F. Tierrano Morris Frankila, Chas. Nelson, Dun't Franklio,
Chas Nelson,
Chas Nelson,
Joseph Lawrence,
John J Bradley,
Washington Smith,
Wim H, Anthon,
David Helden,
Amne Robbins,
C. Y. Wemple,
John J. Fhelps,
John J. Fhelps,
John B. Brady,
A. Lockwood,
John J. Cheen,
E. Delaideld Emith
S. Cambreleng,
Geo. T. Elliott,
Geo. Pantson,
J. S. Bosworth,
Chas, G. Cornell,
Geo. F. Thomae,
Samuel Weitmore,
James Moncrief,
Henry Brewter,
Wim G. Lembert,
Geo. Start,
S. S. Wysoloff, the Hayward, W. Osborne, B. W. Ostorne,
Daniel Slate,
Daniel Welle,
N. W. Burtis,
B. Westermann,
P. Pfeiller,
W. Schaffenberg,
W. Tellinghause,
Fred, Willman,
N. Roseman, Fred. Willman, N. Roseman, Bernhard Cohen, Henry Broggman, A. Michelbacker, P. Frankenheimer,

Geo. Starr. S. S. Wyckeff, Geo. Blies, Edw. S. Jaffray, V.dwin Hoyt, Wm. Ootheut, John A. Stevens, J. M. White,

A. Menzesheimer, thus. Cludius, Teuris Quick, Hyman Morange, Secretaries. Wash'to Murray, J. H. Wainwright,

Hyman Morange,
Secretaries.
Washita Murray,
J. H. Wainwright,
G. N. Lieber,
Nurray Hoffman,
Co. McC. Miller,
Henry Winknep,
Geo. F. Betta,
Wm. F. Smith,
B. H. Howard,
Cidney Webster,
Lewis Cur,
Joseph H. Cooste,
N. W. Howell,
J. H. Frothinghem,
Joseph H. Cooste,
N. W. Howell,
James C. Lett,
S. Le Roy,
Echan Alien,
Joya G. Mith,
Echan Lien,
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Echan Lien,
Joya G. Mith,
J. Winter
Lewis Cur,
Joya H. Everet,
J. H. Frothinghem,
Joseph H. Cooste,
N. W. Howell,
J. H. Frothinghem,
Joseph H. Cooste,
N. W. Howell,
J. H. Frothinghem,
Joseph H. Cooste,
N. W. Howell,
J. H. White,
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Joseph H. Cooste,
Joseph H. Gowland,
J. H. White,
Joseph Howard,
Jr. H. Thoman,
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Joseph Howard,
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J. M. White.
S. Surgas.
W. S. Ordvie.
E. A. Weine.
J. H. White.
C. M. King.
T. Roosewit.
B. Cotting.
S. A. Stout.
E. King.
S. A. Stout.
W. K. Chry. Jr.
J. W. Underhill.
E. King.
J. W. Underhill.
F. C. C. T. Sir.
J. W. Underhill.
J. W. Howell.
J. W. Howell.
J. W. Mayer C. Lend.
Oxivis Rowland.
Cruger Oakley.
S. L. Roy.
Wim. J. Todd.
Cruger Oakley.
S. L. Roy.
Flord Smith.
FELLOW CITIZENS: We have assembled for a high and holy purpose. We come to renew our vows at the altar of patriotism, and at what place to the memory of Washington. (Cheers.) We come to reaffirm our nearest devotion to our country; to pledge our lives and all that we possess in defense of the Constitution and Union which our futhers bequeathed to us; and to declare our unalterable determination to defend them to the last, not meetly against the assaults of traitors, but if need be sagnant whether dispater or success, we are determined to fight on, and fight ever, until a glorious and entous with it. We have no toleration for those who, without provocation, have dreached our country in thout the outer than the monarchical government of privileged country and the entous of this continuity of ours is to continue to be the any land of course, whether this country of ours is to continue to be the any land of course, whether this country of ours is to continue to be the any land of course, whether this country of ours is to continue to be the appreciative masses:

SPEECH OF THE HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Fellow Citizens: We have assembled for a high and holy purpose. We come to renew our vows at the altar of patriotism, and at what place so fight on, and all that we possess in defense of the Constitution and Union which our futhers bequested to us; and to declare our unalterable deviations, and the country of the constitution and the more proposed to the memory of washing the proving the country and the large proving the co

## Mass Meeting in Union Square. NEW-DOTK Segretary Tributte.



Vol. XXII....No. 6,640.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

pressing this infamous rebellion; to declare to the Administration our confidence in its none; to bid it be of good ity, and singleness of purpose; to bid it be of good cheer, for the people, regardless of all party affinities, have resolved that the Union must and shall be preserved [loud cheers]; and that to this end, and rebellion are the best. It complains only of delays, ties, have resolved that the Union must and shall be preserved [bond cheers]; and that to this end, and the speedy suppression of the rebellion, they are prepared to stand as one man in support of the Ad-ministration in every advancing step it may take in earnestness of effort, and in the employment of every means justified by the usages of war. [Cheers.] But above all, we are here to rekindle the half-slumbering particities of our countries. slumbering patriotism of our countrymen, and to urge them to respond with alacrity to the call of the Government for additional volunteers. A bitter and Government for additional volunteers. A bitter and relentless foe is striking at its vitals, and appealing

Before 4 p. m. yesterday, the streets leading to Union Square were througed by citizens hurrying to the Union Mass Meeting advertised for that hour. Before it had arrived, there and let this be followed by a prompt forward movement of the armies of the Union, so strong and irre sistible that the armed traitors will be quickly driven to choose between flight and unconditions submission. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

The Hon. D. D. FIELD, being called upon by the

dered by an unbecile or traitorous President and Cabinet.

The Rebellion had no cause or pretext which was

nsion of misgovernment, for, though a President had been chosen whose opinions were hostile to the extension of Slavery, the other departments of the Government were so constituted that no legislation hostile to the South could have been perfected. The Rebels revolted, therefore, against a Government with an enthusiastic and patriotic audience, covering every foot of available space, filling the Park, crowding the windows and covering the tops of the houses.

cting angle.

Stand No. I was located at the south-east corner of regarded as their manifesto. a copy of the Constitution of the United States, with these two important additions—the perpetual servi-tude of the African race, and the inalienable right of and Secession are the two corner-stones of the Reb Constitution, the differences between that and or

amid the cheers of the people. Denning Duen must justify the taking up of arms and filling the being called upon by the Chair, read the following land with distress and slaughter, for the establishment of the perpetual right of Slavery, and the per-petual right of Secession. The bare statement of the proposition, so far as Slavery is concerned, should seem to be a sufficient argument. In this age of the world, under the influence of our Christian civiliza-tion, it seems incredible that any set of men should deep to proclaim perpetual human servitude as a fundare to proclaim perpetual human servitude as a fur their social compact, or that any found on the face of the work table and immortal, was as clearly expressed in the

common concern.

If, as we believe, the fate of Republican Govern

blood, in a fiendish attempt to overthrow the mildest and most beneficent Government that human wisdom ever devised. History records no blacker crime against society. In a contest with such a foc, there can be no middle or neutral ground. All who are not carnestly opposed to these enemies of their country and of the human race must be regarded as participators in their guilt; all who apologize for their crime must share in the infamy that awaits them. Nor are there any grounds of compromise with such an enemy. Unconditional submission to the Constitution and the laws they have contemned is the only basis of reconciliation that honor or safety will permit us to offer them. [Cheers.]

We are here to stimulate and encourage the President, and all others charged with the duty of suppressing this infamous rebellion; to declare to the to the and wisely. Let as have no disunited counsels, no, abil-uncertain policy, no insufficient armaments, no palgood tering with rebellion. The crisis is most serious and that we have the men and the means; we only de-mand of the Government that it do what it is bound to do, use them with singleness of purpose, with well-considered plan, under the lead of the wisest counsel, and the most skillful command. This rebellion is a matter between ourselves and the Kebel. No person other than an American has

the Rebels. No person other than an American has anything to do with it. If another intrudes into it, we must regard and treat him as an enemy. And if say foreign Government, forgetting its own duties, attempts to interfere in our affairs, the attempt must be repelled, as we are sure it will be repelled, with people and their representatives. If there be anything about which we are all agreed, it is the wisdom of our traditional policy, that we will not interfer in the affairs of other nations, nor allow their interference in ours. To the maintenance of

possibility of foreign intervention make it necessary that the whole loyal people of this country should be banded together as one man for the defense of all they hold most dear, we here pledge ourselves to each other, to Congress, and to the President, that, with all our resources, we will support the Govern-ment in the prosecution of this war, with the utmost possible vigor, till the Rebellion is utterly overome, and its leaders brought to merited punish-

The address was adopted by acclamation. JOHN AUSTEN STEVENS, ir., next read the follow-

sung by the assembly:

A SONG ON OUR COUNTRY AND HER FLAG. Sung at the Meeting of Loyal Citizens, Union square, New York, July 15, 1962. York, July 15, 1952.
Teng—Gaudeamue égitar.
We do not hate our enemy—
May God deal gently with us all.
We love our inni; we fight her foe;
We hate his cause, and that must fall.

We hate his cause, and that must fall.
Our country is a goodly land;
We'll keep her alway whole and hale;
We'll leve her, live for her or die;
To fall for her is not to fall.
Our Flag! The Red shall mean the blood
We gladly piedge; and let the White
Mean purity and solemn truth,
Unsullied justice, sacred right.
Its Blue, the sea we love to plow,
That laves the heaven-united land.
Between the Old and Older Word,
From strend, o'er mount and stream, to atrand.
The Blue reflects the crowding stars,
Bright Union emblem of the free;
Come, all of ye, and let it wave—
That floating piece of poetry.
Our fathers came and planted fields,

Come, all of ye, and let it wave—
That floating piece of poetry.
Our fathers came and planted fields,
And manly Law, and schools and truth;
They planted Self-Rule, which we'll guard
By word and sword, in age, in youth. By word and sword, in see, in youth.
Broad Freedom came along with them
On History's ever-widening wings.
Our blessing this, our task and toli;
For "arduous are all noble things."
Let Emp'ror never rule this land.
Nor fitful Crawd, nor senseless Pride.
Our Master is our self-made Law;
To Aiss we how, and none beside.

Then sing and shout for our free land, For glorious FREELAND's victor;

Pray that in turmoll and in peace FREELAND our land may ever be; That faithful we be found, and strong. When History builds as corale build Or when she rears her granite walls—

SPEECH OF THE HON. CHAS. KING, LL. D. President King of Columbia College, being introduced to the audience, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You see before you a man of many years, withdrawn by the nature of his pur-suits from all political affairs, but yet with a heart that beats as warm toward the interest, and welfare, and honor of the country as the youngest in this vast concourse. [Cheers.] I come before you, therefore, to speak in behalf of a cause common to every American heart. We are here to-day to co-operate in putting down the most wicked, wanton, causeless rebellion that ever offended the justice of God er stained the annals of man. [Appla.use.] We have been called upon by those in authority to send forth new regiments to the field, and recruits to the old regiments whom the fortune of war has decition of permitting our sons and our brothers who have gone forth at their country's call, to stand ex-posed and unaided, to be cut down and decimated by and make the war as herce and bloody as it is possi-ble for a civilized nation to make it. No modera-tion is shown to us; let us show none to them. We are far more powerful in numbers, and better pre-pared than our enemies. We have heretofore acted too much on the defensive; let us now act on the offensive. [Cheers.] Let us henceforth strike rapid and constant blows—blows that shall tell. Let us been done the border States would never have hessi-When we send forth our armies, them.

At this stage of the proceedings, a disturbance took one

Fellow-cittzens, we have not struck this Rebellion as it ought to have been struck. We ought to have put it down with a strong hand at first. We ought not to have ermitted Rebels to leave their property and go into the Rebel army, and then trust that luble and immortal, was as clearly expressed in the language of the instrument, and of cotton-promeous writings, as it was possible to express it.

That man must be most ignorant of American history and have vice the state of the state of

ONE voice from America aweiling.
In worship of Liberty's God'
Keep step with the music of Union;
What granders its flag has unrolled—
For the loyal a star lighted heaven,
For traitors a storm in each fold.
The glorius shade of Mount Vernon.
Still points to each patriots grave,
Still crine—"Oer the long mighty ages.
That Eagle of Lexington wave."
North and South, East and West, &a.
Keep step with the music of Union?
The forests have sunk at its sound.
The pioneer's brown been with triumph
And Labor's broad opulence crowned.
Oh! yet must all glant rude forces
Of Nature be chained to our cars—
All mountains, lakes, rivers, and oceans.
Couch under the Stripes and the Stars.
North and South, East and West, &c.
Keep step with the music of Union.
Keep step with the music of Union.

North and South, East and West, & Keep step with the music of Union.
Thus still shall we nearish the light Our fathers lit for the chained nations. That darkle in Tyranny's night!
The blood of the whole world is with us, O'er Ocean by Tyranny hurled, And they who would dare to insult us. Shall sink with the world. North and South, East and West, &

North and South, East and West, &c.

Keep step with the music of Union.
All traitors shall fall at our march,
But patriots bask in the blessing
Flashed down from your heavenly arch!
Then hurrah for the Past with its glory!
For the strong, earnest Present, hurrah!
And a cheer for the starry-browed Future
With Freedom, and Virtue, and Law.
North and South, East and West, all unfuring
One Farner alone of at the sod,
One vaice from America swelling,
In worship of Liberty's God!

One veice from America swelling.
In worship of Liberty's God!

SPEECH OF THE HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.
After music by the band, the Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE delivered the following speech:

Fourteen months ago, from this very platform, the City of New-York, in the presence of a quarter of a million of loyal citizens. declared that she would get

sit tamely by and behold a wicked, reckless, malignant minority consummate the overthrow and roin of the only representative constitutional Government on earth. When she fixed this determination, nent on earth. When she fixed this determination, and announced her will, eleven rebellious States had attempted to sever their connection with the Federal Government; had torn from the forts, arsenals, magazines, and harbors within their limits destruction. A single control of the sever the several states of the several states himself has been manifest in the moral and political phenomena which this great, loyal nation now presents, and statesmen and philosophers and generals will begin to reason right and act right when they realize this great truth. The establishment of free institutions on this continent toward ameliorating the condition of the human race was second to the inauguration of the Christian religion, and their disappreparent and overthrow is reserved only to great clearness by the Board of Engineers berment and overthrow is reserved only to we met here, on the occasion to which I have re-ferred, bold, rank, andacious treason pervaded almost like that of New-York in prob department of the Federal service. Army the enemy, while we are calmly carrying on our daily avecations at home? [Cries of "No, No."] lied upon. The nation trembled for the safety of the Never!"] Let us resolve here, once for all, that we will support our brothers in the field—that we will put everything at hazard to conquer the Rebellion and recentablish the Union. [Cheers.] We recently the resolution of the safety of the President was endangered; even in the Executive maneion consternation and despair briefly ruled the hour. How stands the matter now? The capital is lion and re-establish the Union. [Cheers.] We have heretofore lacked in earnestness of purpose in the conduct of the war. We have dealt too mildly with those whom but a little while ago we regarded as our friends. They are no longer friends, but deadly enemies. They make war in farmest. They omit no means of strengthening their hands and weakening ours. They fight with no remembrance that we were once brothers. Why, then, should we remember it? They fight us like incarnate fiends; let us at least meet them as our deadliest foes. [Applause.] Let us now go forth and make the war as fierce and bloody as it is possible for a civilized nation to make it. No modera-

r hear that the Army of the Potomac is Safe! Great God! The army should be are on the one side, backed by the consciousness "safe." Safe! Great God! The army should be triumphant. [Loud applause.] We have no criticism to make. I only speak common sense when I say that war is a fierce game; that they only prevail who wage it in earnest. War cannot be waged out the world. Eight millions of rebels oppose out the world. The grounds of the contest are clearly
-treason, revolt and anarchy are on
side: liberty, security, and prosp
he other. Great as is the dispa [At this stage of the proceedings, a disturbance took place immediately in front of the stand, where a man made his appearance with a small flag mounted on an image of an American eagle perched upon the end of a cane, but with a white handkerchief attached. Attention was directed to the white flag and loud inquiries were made, "What is the meaning of that flag?" accompanied by threats. At first the man attempted to look very savage, but presently he was hustled about and the white flag wassnatched he was hustled about and the white flag wassnatched away. He then affected to consider it a mistake or a good joke, but he really looked very silly. The crowd were not disposed to punish him any further, though his repentance was evidently all affected. After the disturbance had subsided, the speaker resumed bis remarks, as follows:

the misfortunes of the Republic. A broad and beneficont statesmanship must be adopted, and the policy of the Government must be borne upon our victorious standards as they advance into the Rebel territory. That policy should be broad, national, and statesmanlike; but it should be so rapid, so powerful, so wise, and so energetic, that the national life will survive, and the authority of the Constitution in the rebellious States be recognized, if to accomplish it every existing institution, order, mononoly Gentlemen, I do not know whether this interruption is owing to any diseatisfaction with what I say. [Cries of "Oh, no," "Go on."] I talk to you as a citizen of New-York, older than any one that I look upon here, quite as much interested in everything that concerns the city and the country as any of you. Indeed, I have done almost everything that one of my are early done of the United States floating again over its former territorial limits, its flag every where emblazoned in characters of living light every my are early done almost everything that the country are almost every my are every my ar sions. From the first dawning of our domes-tic dissensions the governing class in En-gland have desired, not their repression, but their increase, and have actively sympathized with these internal traitors to dismember our Gov-ernment. They thus hope to render the people of Morth America as impotent to oppose their political

reminted. Rebels to leave their property and go into the Kebel army, and then trust the integration to the Kebel army, and then trust the property to the magnanimity of Union soldiers. I would bave confiscated their property for the use of the army. [Enthusiastic cheers.] And as for the Rebel women and children who have been left to the magnanimity of our troops, I would send them with all tenderness to their habitations and place in their stead our sick and wounds and futhers with all tenderness to their habitations and place in their stead our sick and wounds and futhers with all tenderness to their habitations and place in their stead our sick and wounds and futhers are considered in the magnanimity of our troops, I would send them with all tenderness to their habitations and place in their stead our sick and wounds and futhers are considered in the magnanimity of the same later the with blood. This country cannot be dismembered with what is left of the rebels, cannot subjugate and start is burdens. [Cheers.] It may be very magnanimous to spare our enemies, but it is not ward this object. We have great recorness and power. It behoves the nore likely it is to be short and decisive. We have great recorness and power. It behoves the nore likely it is to be short and decisive will be our friend; every laster of British transport of the transport of the properties of the same later of the rebels, cannot subjugate and start the start of the rebels, cannot subjugate and start the nore likely it is to be short and decisive. We have great recorness and power. It behoves the subjugate of the rebels, cannot subjugate and start the nore likely it is to be short and decisive. We have great recorners and power that our attempts the properties of the subjugate of the rebels, cannot subjugate and start the properties of the subjugate of th detachment arrives, and all move together, some nine or ten months after hostilities should arise they would stand in the presence of disciplined troops twice as numerous as themselves—in the presence of troops who have fought far more battles against resolute troops than themselves—a few thousand French troops alone excepted. The Amer-ters troops who have regiment—six months ican troops—regiment for regiment—six months from to-day, will be as well drilled, in better confrom to-day, will be as well drilled, in better condition and practice, will have seen more active service and as many battles, and will be better armed, than the regiments to which they will stand opposed, and will be more than twice as numerous. Their next means of assault consists in vessels of warnumerous and powerful—and, in addition, the English have constructed canals from the St. Lawrence into the great chain of American lakes, to enable them to convey gunboats into these waters. We have no such connection with the occan. They can transport their gunboats among our commercial vessels, and in front of our interior cities, along a lake coast of more than two thousand miles, unopposed.

the banner of the constitutional Union. This reckless, rampant treason, though long threatened, took
the civilized world by surprise; and, as the conspiroit his puritin a heart
and weloungest in
effore you,
common to
day to coday to his armor; when a man leaves nome so to doors of his house. So a nation going to we a naval enemy, will, at a early day, careful the mouths of all those valuable harbors, sounds and rivers, which have narrow ent and thus lessen the home duties of the fleet, entrance by temperary obstructions and by armed for s, let us promptly provide an water communication between our chief cir allel with our Atlantic coast, and having num communications with it at protected has been frequently recommended by Engineers as a work of vast military length of only 781 miles. A vessel enter-sound of North Carolina, from the Atlantic can proceed by way of the Dismal Swamp (22 miles long to Norfolk; then passing to into the Delaware River through a canal 131 miles long; after communicating with great City of Philadelphia, it could sait direct New-York harbor, by passing through the ware and Raritan Canal, a distance of 43 mil ing ports and cities along the maritime front populous and powerful States of Connecticut, York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, land, Virginia, and North Carolina, a distancerly 1,000 miles, and having many face easily-protected outlets to the sea, suitable locks, capable of passing large was vessels, can be made ready for use in a case of pressing emergency in from twenty to twenty-five days. The Government has ample legal authority to make this great improvement, if a military necessity. As it is, let it concentrate large ships at any desirable harb squadrons. The engineers strongly recommend this double coast line as a remarkable mintary advantage possessed by neither England nor France. Our own sense tells us that if a ship or shipa of-war or commerce should be blockaded in a harbor, and thus prevented from going to sea, the evil w lessened if the harbor was connected, by a s West, through the loyal States, the into the lakes, proceed to the head of the St. Lawrence and protect the crossing of an army sufficiently powerful to command that river as low down as Montreal, and thus prevent a single British Montreal, and thus prevent a single British secured, this inland fleet could forthwith r the aid of our defenses at the mouth of the the utmost efforts of England, the United States could control the upper St. Lawrence and the whole chain of lakes, for they have no iron-chain competent to navigate those waters, and to meet our superb Western iron-chain fleet, with its 11, 13 and 15-inch gams. Since the inauguration upon the waters of the Chesapeske of a new era in the art of naval warfare, we have placed our country at the head of naval powers in elective strength, and the mechanical force of the country, for the time being, should be called into requisition in enlarging and strengthening the navy; and the comprehensive policy should be adopted of allowing the merchant marine to sid in its own defense by its incorporation into a militia navy, under proper laws and restrictions. We ought now to commence, and complete within sigmonths, a heavy fleet of iron-chads of superior speed,

> maintain our national unity and our national honor. But I must draw these remarks to a close. New-York again to day, as at the beginning of the struggle, demonstrates that she is still loyal to the Government and the Constitution. She feels the deepest sympathy for the martyred dead, who have falled in defense of constitutional, well regulated liberty. As the tidings of this great gathering are borne throughout the loyal camps, it will animate the heart and nerve the arm of our brave and intrepid soldiers. In behalf of that immense army of privates who have left home and kindred and friends to meet the traitors striking at the heart of the nation, and who never mean to abandon this contest until the old flag again floats over every inch of our original territorial limit. I ask you to send them the cheering words of your hearty commendation.
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> Gion, WALERIDGE was cheered throughout most Gen. WALERIDGE was cheered throughout most enthusiastically, and as he was concluding, said he had prepared some resolutions, which he would read for information, and if they met the approval of this vast, intelligent, and patriotic assemblage he would request the Mayor to sek for their adoption. As Gen. W. read each one, cheer after cheer welcomed them, and when the last was concluded the whole vast assemblage gave one unbroken and hearty Yes. The Mayor then formally offered them again, when they were enthusiastically carried, and formed

months, a heavy fleet of iron-clads of superior speed, and at least twice the capacity of the Monitor; and of the three millions of enrolled militia in the loys?

the three millions of enrolled militia in the loyal States, with one million in the field, we may confidently anticipate bringing this infamous Rebeltion to a triumphant close. With such an army and navy, with the forts armed with the modern improved ordanate of large caliber; with the valuable inlets to harbors, readsteads and sounds, skilfully obstructed; with an interior water communication between the several ports and harbors on the Atlantic, so as to make it safe and convenient to speedily pass a fleet from one to another entirely beyond the observation of any enemy lying off a fort; with a navigable

from one to another entirely beyond the observation of any enemy lying off a fort; with a navigable communication between New-York bay and the lakes, and between the lakes and St. Louis and New-Orleans, that would allow of a movement of the whole fleet from New-Orleans to New-York, or from New-York to New-Orleans by an inland route free from danger and observation, surely we can maintain our national unity and our national honor.